

INTERNATIONAL

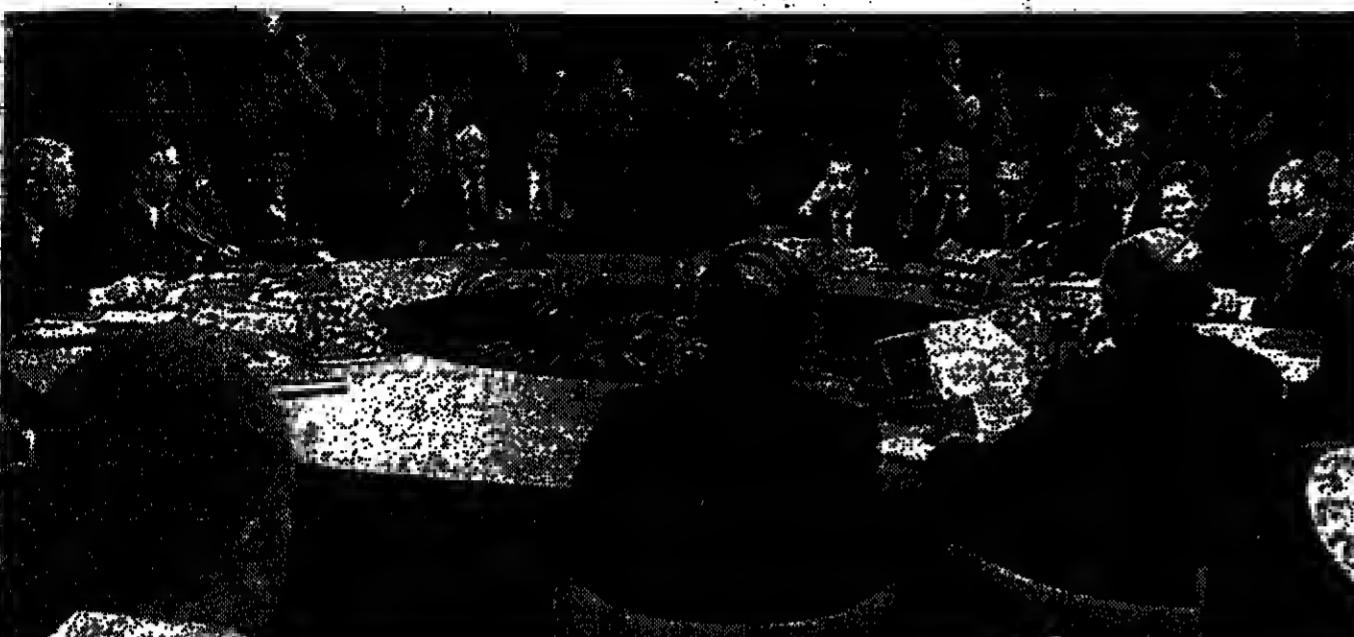
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ISRAEL TALKS — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan (right, back to camera, holding papers) addresses opening session of the Egyptian-Israeli political talks.

Russia Proposes a Belgrade Text With Vague Reference to Rights

— GRADE, Jan. 17 (UPI) — Soviet Union proposed today a Belgrade conference regarding the 1975 Helsinki agreement and its work with a short action that includes vague on of human rights.

United States and Western European countries immediately reacted to the Soviet text. "It is not contain the elements we see, and it is not acceptable," U.S. spokesman Myron Ron said.

Mr. Hoffman and other EEC delegates noted that the Union can and probably block any tougher wording of the rule that the decision must be approved unanimously by all 35 countries at the meeting.

Soviet Ambassador Yuli Vorontsov did not the conference, can forget about many of proposals on human rights other issues introduced since ber.

Single Sentence

they have no chance of winning a consensus agreement," Soviet spokesman Boris Sedov quoted Vorontsov as saying. "Nothing over their wording is fruitless."

Vorontsov proposed a 2 1/2-declaration which dispenses with human rights issue in a sentence: "The participating states stated their readiness to expand cooperation in human rights, as provided in the final final act."

5. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg replied that he wants a more detailed report, with more attention to human rights and admits that some countries have accused of failing to keep Helsinki promises.

It should make appropriate reference to principles seven of Helsinki accord—respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion belief." Mr. Goldberg told reporters. "The people of our states expect no less."

He also warned the Soviet not to take "repressive measures which can only serve to der our deliberations or make mockery of them." A U.S. spokesman said Mr. Goldberg was

India Orders Ban on Sale to U.S. of Rhesus Monkeys

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI) — India has banned the export to United States of rhesus monkeys for medical research, at least part because the Pentagon has the monkeys to test the radiation effects of nuclear explosions, according to a report in Times magazine.

The Indian ban goes into effect at the end of April. This means that the Bureau of Biologics will have to reduce or even stop the experiments it runs on the monkeys. The experiments test the safety of vaccines against polio, the mumps, measles and German measles (rubella).

"We might switch to the long-tailed macaque monkeys or we might have to consider reducing the tests we do," said Dr. Bennett Elsberg, director of the Division of Pathology at the Bureau of Biologics. "That carries a certain risk that we would not feel comfortable with."

Doctors at the National Institutes of Health say that the Indian government has long been concerned about its depleting stock of rhesus monkeys, in part for religious reasons. Hindus hold monkeys in a certain reverence. The monkey god Hanuman, according to Science magazine, is member of the Hindu pantheon.

The Soviet Union has sent arms supplies to Ethiopia's Marxist rulers, who are also fighting a second war against Somali forces in the southeastern region of the country.

The President of the Somali Republic, Mohammed Siad Barre, called in the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy in Mogadishu today to express his anxiety about the buildup of Soviet arms in Ethiopia.

According to diplomats in neighboring Kenya, the Somali President renewed his appeals for Western arms.

The Ethiopian government issued an official statement that the Somali claims of an imminent invasion of Somalia were "baseless lies."

The statement said: "It is Somalia which has invaded Ethiopia . . . the world should note

"last-minute, end-of-the-year, end-run attempt to provide for a sounder law" and because it would have increased the tax burden of Americans at home and "reduce the equity and fairness of the tax system."

The senator's chief aide, Howard Shuman, enlarged on this view, saying that it was felt that the real aim of those lobbying for the delay was to "get an exemption for another year and then make it permanent"—to keep the old law intact rather than amend the new law to eliminate inequities.

The concept of a general income exclusion, which is at the heart of the old law, is a special target of Sen. Proxmire. He argued that a system that indiscriminately gives the same tax relief to "everybody who lives abroad, whether in Paris or in a place where hardships are very real and very clear" is too inflexible to meet the varying needs of taxpayers overseas.

The senator indicated that equity and relief of hardship were the major factors behind his support for revising the tax law's provisions.

Sen. Proxmire said, however, that "repeal of the action we took in 1976 would be a mistake." He said that he opposed the delay last year because it was a

bill proposed by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., that would replace the income exclusion with specific deductions for housing, education and the cost of living. "I think it's a good bill," he added in a telephone interview.

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Russia Invites U.S. to View Its War Games

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (AP) — For the first time since World War II, U.S. observers have been invited to watch military maneuvers within the Soviet Union on Feb. 6-10, the U.S. Embassy said today.

Other countries also invited to send observers, the spokesman said, were Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland, East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"If the Russians knock our test full of bores, we may very well end up with a final document that merely notes that we met," a European negotiator said. "We can accept that. But we'll tell our people exactly how it happened."

Other countries also invited to send observers, the spokesman said, were Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Switzerland, East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

"It is not unusual for such conferences to begin either on notes of pessimism or of optimism, and this one seems to have opened with some of both." The tough demands made by Mr. Kamel in his speech as well as some sharp remarks by Mr. Dayan during the day fed the views of the pessimists, from both camps. But privately, all officials seemed eager to convey a more optimistic

By Bernard Gwertzman

JERUSALEM, Jan. 17 (NYT) — The Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers opened their search today for an agreement on principles for an overall Middle East settlement by repeating publicly their well-known differences but starting privately to discuss possible compromises.

By the end of the first day of the foreign ministers meeting attended by Moshe Dayan of Israel, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel of Egypt, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, officials from all three countries were expressing satisfaction—and even some optimism—about the direction the negotiations were taking.

Although the rhetoric, particularly from the Egyptian side, was sharp and testy a senior Egyptian official predicted a compromise would be achieved on the basis of an expected U.S. proposal sprung from President Carter's three-point statement made in Ansan earlier in the month.

A U.S. official, who earlier had cautioned against undue expectations, also said that such a compromise on broad principles was possible even before Mr. Vance left on Friday.

Optimism. Pessimism.

It is not unusual for such conferences to begin either on notes of pessimism or of optimism, and this one seems to have opened with some of both. The tough demands made by Mr. Kamel in his speech as well as some sharp remarks by Mr. Dayan during the day fed the views of the pessimists, from both camps. But privately, all officials seemed

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Grain Body Reportedly Misuses U.S. Funds

Manila Agency Said to Reap Questionable Profit

By Fox Butterfield

MANILA, Jan. 17 (NYT).—The National Grain Agency, which President Ferdinand Marcos empowered to import all grain into the Philippines, has reportedly made as much as \$100 million in the last three years by keeping the price of wheat artificially high and misusing cheap credit supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Precisely what has happened to the money is in dispute. But both flour millers and knowledgeable U.S. officials here believe that at least part of it has been siphoned off by powerful figures in the government.

The high price the grain agency has set on the wheat it imports has also raised the cost of bread for Filipinos and kept consumption of bread down substantially, according to a study by the U.S. Embassy.

Jean Tanchanco, the administrator of the National Grain Agency, was the first official Mr. Marcos appointed after declaring martial law in 1972 and is said to be a close friend of his wife, Imelda Marcos. The agency helped sponsor a lavish party on Mr. Marcos's 60th birthday last September, providing free dinners for thousands of guests in Mr. Marcos's hometown in northern Luzon.

Consolidation of Power

The examination of the activities of the National Grain Agency and Mr. Marcos's role in creating it is part of a neffort by The New York Times to gather information on how Mr. Marcos and his family and friends have consolidated not only political power but also personal wealth and the effects these actions have had on the economy of the Philippines.

The situation of the Philippines Sugar Commission demonstrates certain similarities in the pattern of government intervention, although the sugar commission is in economic difficulty.

In both cases Mr. Marcos originally ordered government control as part of his program to redistribute the nation's wealth under martial law and create what he called a new society. The Philippines has long had one of the most uneven societies in Asia, and the wealthy sugar barons and flour millers were among those most often accused of acquiring too much of a share of money and power.

And, in fact, Mr. Marcos initially gave the grain agency a monopoly over wheat imports at a time in 1974 when the price of wheat had soared, and the

government subsidized bread consumers by selling the wheat to millers for less than its cost in the United States.

But when the price of wheat fell, the National Grain Agency continued to sell it in the Philippines at the same high level. The profit, said Mr. Tanchanco, was for a government fund that would be available in case the price rose again and government subsidies were required.

Last year, the agency bought wheat at roughly \$140 to \$160 a ton, including shipping costs, and sold it to millers in the Philippines for \$220 a ton. Of the \$70 to \$80 a ton, the \$60,000 tons the agency bought last year, about 90 per cent came from the United States.

U.S. officials familiar with the operations of the agency have calculated that it has made \$70 million to \$75 million this

way since 1975, a figure that several flour millers agree with.

Mr. Tanchanco says the agency has made much less, only \$16.2 million, which has been deposited in the Philippine National Bank. In an interview in his office, Mr. Tanchanco did not explain how the total could be so low in view of the large amount of wheat the agency had bought and the profit per ton.

Bank Chairman

The chairman of the board of the Philippine National Bank is Juan Ponce Enrile, the secretary of defense and one of Mr. Marcos's closest colleagues. Roberto Benedicto, the head of the sugar commission, is a former chairman of the bank.

Mr. Tanchanco said that some of the \$16.2 million had been used to buy trucks and build warehouses for rice the agency buys from Filipino farmers in another of its programs. This

program, designed to insure a stable floor price for rice, is widely considered a success.

The U.S. Embassy has reportedly complained to the Philippine government about another aspect of the agency's activity, the unusual use of the credit provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to help finance the purchase of U.S. wheat. The credit, from the Commodity Credit Corporation, is supplied at 8 per cent interest, payable in three years, and is normally intended to go to the real purchaser, the millers.

But the grain agency extends the credit to the millers for only five months, then keeps the money at the Philippine National Bank for the remaining 31 months. Since interest in the Philippines is about 16 per cent, the agency or the bank is earning a profit of 8 per cent a year on the U.S. funds. Last year, the U.S. credit amounted to \$48.5 million.

\$100-Million Profit

This credit windfall, added to the gains from the wheat sales, would raise the grain agency's profits to as much as \$100 million for three years.

Mr. Tanchanco said the interest had been used to "help finance other industry in the country—agricultural production and other industry," but he said he did not know specifically how the money had been spent.

Several flour millers and U.S. officials said that they suspected the accounts in the Philippine National Bank had been tapped by persons close to Mr. Marcos for activities such as his birthday party. But they admitted they had no proof.

"We have pointed out to the Philippines' government that so much money is bound to be a source of temptation," a U.S. official said. The U.S. Embassy has reportedly not tried to cut off the credits for fear Canada would step in and offer its wheat on favorable terms.

Troubled Sugar Scene

The Philippines Sugar Commission, on the other hand, is in difficulty. President Marcos established it last year as the successor to several earlier agencies that he had given a monopoly over the country's large sugar exports. Mr. Benedicto, the head of the commission, was a fraternity brother of Mr. Marcos at the University of the Philippines. He also reportedly owns much sugar land, several sugar mills and a shipping company that carries sugar abroad.

Trouble in the sugar business began in 1974 when Mr. Marcos decreed that the Philippine Exchange Co. would be the sole agent for selling the country's sugar abroad. The Philippine Exchange Co. also came under the authority of the Philippine National Bank, according to sugar industry sources.

At the time, with sugar prices rising swiftly, the government made as much as 40 cents a pound by buying it from sugar millers for well under the world price. What happened to the money has never been fully explained. Not surprisingly, the sugar industry regarded Mr. Marcos's move as blatant interference. Government supporters defended the President's action as a justifiable effort to channel the windfall profit to the government rather than to private hands.

Indochina experts here believe that, lacking the military power to make a big dent in Vietnamese armor, the Cambodians are concentrating on small-scale, guerilla-type actions.

Greetings Sent To Shcharansky

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—About 300 birthday cards were sent from London today to Anatoli Shcharansky, a detained Jewish member of the Soviet Helsinki monitoring group, who will be 30 Friday.

The card-sending was organized by the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry. About 30 members of the organization demonstrated for two hours outside London's main post office in Trafalgar Square.

They handed out cards with a picture on the front of an open prison door and a message inside saying: "Greetings At 30! Shcharansky. Wishing you human rights on your 30th birthday."

U.S. Says It May Bar Unsafe Foreign Ships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Transportation Secretary Brock Adams said today that the United States may impose ban against foreign flag tankers that fail to meet U.S. safety standards.

He said the United States was conducting safety inspections aboard tankers that come into U.S. harbors. Mr. Adams said the United States does not want to give shippers with marginal safety standards a competitive advantage over those that upgrade their ships.

The deaths raised to at least 10 the number of killings in Colombian political violence so far in the new year. There were at least 133 killings last year. Police spokesman said that the raid occurred in the village of Buga, 300 miles west of Bogota.

News Groups Accused On S. America Policy

BOGOTA, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Venezuela last night accused the major Western news agencies of colonizing developing countries in the information sphere.

In a speech to the inter-governmental conference here on cultural policies in Latin America, the Venezuelan ambassador to Colombia, Guido Grottoors, called for creation of a Latin American news agency. But he stressed that Venezuela was not proposing the creation of a government-controlled news agency.

A Westinghouse spokesman declined to say what commission was paid on the deal. He also declined to discuss the role of Mr. Dismi, who is married to Mrs. Marcos's cousin.

The statement was made in a letter to the editor of The New York Times, which on Saturday (CET, Jan. 18) reported that Hernando Dismi, a friend and regular golfing partner of President Marcos, was instrumental in getting Westinghouse the

contract in an action which bypassed a national election in 1974.

The six biggest parties joined in March in a common campaign behind Mr. Kekkonen based on



AP President Urho Kekkonen speaking in Helsinki Monday.

At Age 77

Finn Voter Turnout Is Low As Kekkonen Wins 5th Term

By Murray Seeger

HELSINKI, Jan. 17.—The voters of Finland awarded President Urho Kekkonen an unprecedented fifth term in office yesterday.

With the total vote counted, however, the election showed a lack of enthusiasm. There was no real contest for the powerful presidential office and a larger-than-expected anti-Kekkonen vote.

The country's six major political parties had formed a unique alliance to support the re-election of Mr. Kekkonen, 77, to the office he has held since 1966.

Four minor party candidates challenged Mr. Kekkonen and managed to stimulate the President into conducting an active nationwide campaign in which he sought endorsement for his internal policies and for his foreign policy of close relations with the Soviet Union.

The final returns showed, however, that fewer than 64 per cent of the eligible Finnish voters took part in the election, fewer than the last presidential election of 1968 in which 70.2 per cent of the electorate voted.

Voting Age Lowered

The new result was especially disappointing because it suggested a diminished interest in politics by younger people. For the first time 18-year-olds were eligible to vote for president.

Witnesses said that Palestinian positions in the town of Nabiyyat were shelled heavily during the early hours of today, while guerrilla gunners pounded Christian

positions at Marjeyoun and Galala, 5 and 1 mile from the Israeli border, respectively. Nabiyyat is about nine miles from the border.

The artillery duels started three days ago after a lull of two months. A cease-fire which the two sides concluded in September was repeatedly violated and appears now to be completely ignored.

Christian sources said that seven guerrillas were killed in the clashes, but this has been denied by the Palestinians.

The 300 electors will assemble in a meeting to formally elect the President, a procedure similar to the function of the U.S. Electoral College.

In Finland, however, a total of 12 parties competed to elect electors and to improve their standing from the last parliamentary elections of 1975 and the previous presidential contest 10 years ago.

Only the Center party, Mr. Kekkonen's own party, improved its position in this comparison. The other major parties—the Social Democrats, Communists, Conservatives, Liberals and Swedish People—all lost minor percentages at the expense of the centrist and minor parties.

The presidential candidate who was most successful in challenging Mr. Kekkonen was Raine Westerholm, chairman of the Finnish Christian League, a conservative party which holds nine seats in the 200-member, nine-party parliament.

Mr. Kekkonen agreed last year to stand again for election if the major parties agreed to support him so he would not be forced into a strenuous and divisive campaign. His current four-year term was approved by parliament in an action which bypassed a national election in 1974.

The six biggest parties joined in March in a common campaign behind Mr. Kekkonen based on

Mondale Starts Trip To Canada, Mexico

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Vice-President Mondale left today for visits to Canada and Mexico. Energy problems were expected to be the main topic of talks.

He will meet for two days with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and other officials before going to Mexico on Friday for discussions with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

The six biggest parties joined in

Left Gets 51%

French Majority Parties Lose 3% in Latest Poll on Elections

PARIS, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—An opinion poll today showed French voters deserting the center-right coalition as the neo-Gaullist party redoubled attacks against its allies for betraying their common cause.

The latest pre-election poll, published by the newspaper Le Figaro, disclosed a sharp decline in support for the government parties to 44 per cent—from 47 per cent last month.

In contrast, the Communists and Socialists have the backing of 51 per cent of the voters, a gain of 1 percentage point.

This discouraging trend for the parties of the governing majority was revealed one day after President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing appealed over much to his feuding supporters to bury their differences and close ranks in the campaign for France's National Assembly elections in March.

Within hours of listening to the President's admonitions, neo-Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac renewed bitter charges against his partners, suggesting that some of them were even plotting to make a deal with Socialist leader François Mitterrand.

The neo-Gaullists are disturbed because their partners—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Republican party, in 363 of the 490 French constituencies on first-round ballot, and 361 of the 490 French constituencies on second-round ballot.

Denouncing this as the formation of an anti-Gaullist front, the neo-Gaullists retaliated by running 10 candidates in constituencies where they had previously promised to support their allies, including that of Republican party secretary Jean-Pierre Solson.

Mr. Chirac, a former prime minister and now mayor of Paris, said in a speech at Vierzon in central France that the neo-Gaullists had been the victims of disloyalty, inspired by the temptation to appeal to the Socialists.

He said Mr. Mitterrand was ready to play ball with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and was trying to deceive everybody, including the Communists.

A big fear of the neo-Gaullists is that Prime Minister Raymond Barre, at the instigation of the President, will try to form a center-left government with the Communists after the March election in opposition with the Communists.

Last night Mr. Chirac declared: "We must have an answer to the question—where people in the ranks of the majority who are ready to let themselves be misled by Mitterrand's lies and to collaborate with him in opening the door to adventure?"

Flooding Routs 400 in France

MARSEILLE, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Rescue squads evacuated 400 flood victims today from homes in low-lying areas of Marseille as gales and heavy rain continued to batter the French Mediterranean coast. The coastal road approaching the city and the beach promenade were under water, police said.

The artillery duels started three days ago after a lull of two months. A cease-fire which the two sides concluded in September was repeatedly violated and appears now to be completely ignored.

Christian sources said that seven guerrillas were killed in the clashes, but this has been denied by the Palestinians.

SWAPO Charges Chileans Fighting In S.W. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 17 (AP).—The South-West Africa People's Organization, in a message issued here today, charged that Chilean mercenaries were fighting, alongside South African troops, against its guerrillas in South-West Africa (Namibia). It also hinted that the United States had consented to Chilean President Augusto Pinochet's sending them there.

The SWAPO message said that the Chileans had been encountered near Ondangwa, in northern Namibia, "from where they have been operating against SWAPO freedom fighters and sowing widespread death and destruction to civilian life and property."

It also said that the Chileans had given military training to "UNITA bands"—its term for guerrillas of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, some of whom fled into Namibia after UNITA lost the Angolan civil war in 1976.

Donald McHenry, the deputy to U.S. Ambassador to UN Andrew Young, said when asked about the charge against the United States, "We don't comment on rubbish." No immediate reaction was available from the Chilean or South African missions.

The six biggest parties joined in

March in a common campaign behind Mr. Kekkonen based on

the slogan "Let's work together for the future." The slogan was adopted by the Communists and Socialists, who had been supporting the neo-Gaullists.

This explains, said political experts here, why several presidential aspirants among the Christian Democrats and in the minor parties would prefer an attempt at another accommodation with the Communists to the prospect of a confrontation in a snap election.

The Christian Democrats and the Communists continued affirming today that they would gain strength if the nation were called to the polls now. There is evidence to support such claims, but there are signs that the party leaders seem reluctant to face a campaign now.

The result may be an interim government until a successor to Mr. Leone is elected at the end of this year.

Burma Voters Return Ne Win to New Term

RANGOON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—President Ne Win has won a mandate to rule for four more years in general elections that were restricted to candidates of the country's only approved party.

The elections last two weeks and ended Sunday. Officials said that a majority of Burma's 16-million-member electorate voted.

The ruling Burma Socialist Program Party has governed since the 1974 Constitution ended military rule and turned Burma into a one-party Socialist state.

Accommodations.

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The result may be

You Have Leukemia

Parties Is Held Maneuvers in 1957

on Elec. Swirls of Radioactive Dust

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI)—U.S. Army paratroopers ordered to maneuver during a 1957 test of a Hiroshima-sized atomic weapon had difficulty forming planned exercises because of the density of radioactive dust that swirled about their position.

Details of the nuclear maneuvers in the Yucca Flats, N.M., test center have been disclosed in an internal report on the operation.

The report, filed with the Army in March, 1958, by a private research contractor, Human Resources Research Organization (MRCO), described the confusion surrounding the maneuvers which were conducted in the open

Cutting Arms Aid for Zaire

S. Denies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The State Department denied yesterday that the Carter administration had approved a \$2-million military training program for Zaire and had decided to cut in half its arms aid for the country.

Mr. Trattner, the department spokesman, would not disclose the amount of military aid to be granted for Zaire in the budget fiscal 1979, but other administration officials said it would be \$1 million, exactly what Congress voted for fiscal 1978.

The amount were requested, could be technically correct to that no reduction had been set for Zaire. But the administration had asked Congress to provide \$30 million for Zaire in 1978, and under a five-year aid program, now evidently tracked, Zaire was to receive a similar amount in 1978.

One official said that a \$2-million military training program Nigeria had been considered, a symbolic gesture toward that potential African country. It dropped in recent days, they said, on the ground that Nigeria's revenues enabled it to pay for its programs.

Mr. Trattner pointed out that Zaire had paid all costs of sending several hundred Nigerians to the United States during the last several years.

resident Fears

Anal Disruption

Treaties Fail

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI)—resident Carter said yesterday that if the Panama Canal treaties are rejected there could be an attempt to disrupt the waterway by dissident or Communist groups outside the Panamanian government.

But he pledged to defend the canal if that should happen. Mr. Carter made the remarks in a telephone discussion with a Hamburg, West Germany, "great decisions" group which was debating whether the treaties should be ratified.

His participation in the town hall debate was part of an administration drive to win Senate ratification of the treaties early this year. He will participate in similar telephone session with a forum in Albuquerque, N.M., tonight.

Calling the canal "quite vulnerable," Mr. Carter said: "I think if the treaties were rejected there would be some attempt to disrupt the canal." "We would reject that," he said. "We're not operating under some threat, or fear or weakness. We hope to operate in cooperation and partnership with Panama."

Tanzania Cholera Toll

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 17 (UPI)—The government said today that at least 160 persons have died of cholera in Tanzania in the last three months. Medical sources said that the figure was probably much higher.

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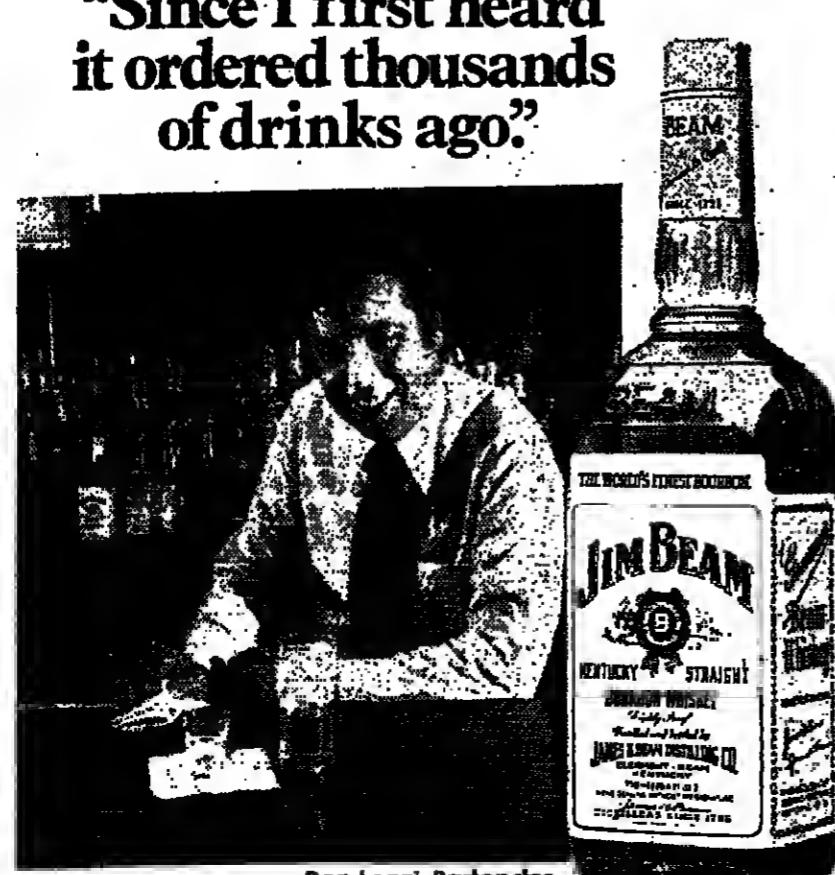
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As U.S. Aides Continue Probe in Seoul

Few New Indictments Seen in Park Case

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Assistant U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said today that no criminal charges against current members of Congress are likely to result from the questioning here of Korean businessman Tongsun Park, central figure in a Washington bribery scandal.

Mr. Civiletti said Mr. Park's testimony would result in a few potential criminal cases involving "primarily, but not exclusively, ex-officials and private individuals."

Asked to state specifically if that meant indictments of current members are unlikely, he said: "That would be a reasonable inference from what I have said."

Mr. Civiletti also released today the previously secret agreement covering the conditions of Mr. Park's testimony, which began in Seoul last Friday.

Excluded Questions

It showed, as previously reported, that the ground rules largely preclude questions about the possible involvement of President Park Chung Hee or other high officials of the South Korean government.

Questions about current members of the Seoul government are forbidden unless their actions "occurred in the United States or in the presence of U.S. officials," the U.S. prosecutor said.

VOA to Continue Shortwave for Military Shows

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Voice of America has agreed to continue broadcasting Armed Forces Radio programs on its shortwave transmitters for the time being, the Defense Department said yesterday.

It said that the broadcasts, which were in danger of being halted yesterday, would go on pending resolution of the question of how the \$400,000 annual cost will be handled.

The Pentagon said that the shortwave broadcasts carry only about 5 per cent of the programming by the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service.

They reach only a small number of military personnel, officials said, but are important to missionaries and other American civilians in remote places.

The Pentagon estimated that about 90 per cent of the programming for the armed forces and dependents abroad is carried by undersea cables and transmitted via satellite.

He told newsmen that the Justice Department has "no information or facts" about President Park that would lead to questioning Tongsun Park about him.

Mr. Civiletti left Seoul to re-

turn to Washington today, delegating the interrogation of Tongsun Park to an assistant, Paul Michel. The questioning is expected to continue into next week.

There have been reports that five former congressmen have been implicated in Tongsun Park's testimony so far about his Washington activities between 4 and 10 years ago.

Mr. Civiletti said that there is "very little indication of any kind of misconduct, criminal conduct, of any vast number of either former or present officials."

He was asked if, in view of the small number of potential criminal cases, it had been worthwhile granting Tongsun Park immunity from prosecution for his own involvement.

"It is important to have those cases brought and it appears that his testimony is essential for those cases," Mr. Civiletti replied.

Under an agreement signed here last week, Tongsun Park is promised immunity from criminal charges and the quashing of a 36-count indictment against him if he testifies truthfully in U.S. courts.

That agreement's text became public for the first time today, when Mr. Civiletti released it.

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Under Supreme Court Action

Long-Distance Phone Service In U.S. Opened to Competition

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI)

The Supreme Court left standing yesterday a lower court's decision that could lead to competition in long-distance telephone service while impelling some utilities to seek higher rates for local telephone calls to make up for lost revenue.

The decision approved the special transcontinental long-distance phone service, called Executel, that MCI Telecommunications Corp. and two affiliates offer to subscribers in 37 cities. Executel's long-distance rates are often lower than telephone-company rates.

Seven of the nine Supreme Court justices refused without comment to conduct a review sought in a plea filed by the Federal Communications Commission, American Telephone & Telegraph

N.Y.C. Jury Backs Man It Convicted

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Despite a rare plea from the jury that convicted Thomas Ryan, a judge has sentenced the former police officer to up to four years in prison for beating a prisoner to death.

In handing down the sentence yesterday, State Supreme Court Justice Lawrence Tonetti said that the jurors "can't impeach their own verdict."

The jury found Ryan 28, guilty of negligent homicide in the death of Israel Rodriguez, who was beaten to death in a police station in June, 1975. Mr. Rodriguez had been arrested after he allegedly fired a shot through a door at policemen responding to a report of burglary in his apartment house.

Defense attorney Jack Eversoff produced affidavits from seven jurors who said they thought they were convicting the officer of negligence, not of negligent homicide.

Brandt-Gonzalez Talks

BONN, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Former Chancellor Willy Brandt today assured Felipe Gonzalez, general secretary of the Socialist Workers party of Spain, of continuing support by West Germany's Social Democratic party, which Mr. Brandt heads.

6. Somebody's birthday.

(Another good reason to call home.)
(An international call is the next best thing to being there.)

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Associated Press
WATER SPORTS—Flapp and Robby, the star dolphin performers at the zoo in Duisburg, West Germany, taking a trainer on practice run around the pool.

Detained Indefinitely

Banned Books Led to Kenyan Writer's Arrest

By David Lamb

NAIROBI—Shortly after midnight on Dec. 31, a dozen policemen went to the suburban home of Ngugi Wa Thiong'o, Kenya's foremost novelist and playwright, and politely asked to be let in.

They rummaged through his study for two hours, collecting about 100 books, including some by Marx and Lenin. Mr. Thiong'o was ordered to accompany the officers to a police station. One said: "There are some people at the station interested in talking to you."

Mr. Thiong'o, the chairman of the University of Nairobi's literature department, was held incommunicado for 13 days during which the police would not admit that he was under detention. On Thursday, the government announced that everyone suspected: Mr. Thiong'o was a political prisoner being held under the Public Security Act for possessing 18 banned books.

Mr. Thiong'o, 39—known professionally by his first name—has long been one of Kenya's few outspoken critics of the government. He was critical of ex-

patriot and Christian influence, of capitalism and of the emergence of a wealthy African class that he considered a contemporary form of colonialism.

Asked last July if he were worried about government retaliation, he replied: "No, I have no such fears because I do believe that criticism of our social institutions is a very necessary thing. If writers don't do this anywhere in the world, they would be failing in their duties."

In recent years Mr. Thiong'o had moved markedly to the left. His last novel, "Petals of Blood," published in 1975, was finished in the Soviet Writer's Union workshop in Yalta. It dealt less with the scars of colonialism than his earlier works and more with ideological issues that, some say, encouraged rebellion, questioning of the government and rekindling of tribal animosities.

Mr. Thiong'o was educated at a missionary school but did not learn English until he was 13 years old. In 1969, he went to Makerere University in Uganda—once the best university in east Africa—and later received a post-graduate degree in literature from Leeds University in England. He has taught at Makerere and at Northwestern University in Illinois.

Security Act

The Public Security Act under which Mr. Thiong'o was arrested is similar to laws enacted by almost every African country. It permits indefinite detention without charge if the suspect's views do not coincide with those of the government. Kenya has about a dozen political prisoners, including four parliamentarians. Some countries, such as Uganda and Tanzania, have thousands.

Kenya's censorship is often paradoxical. It permits books that are unfriendly to President Jomo Kenyatta but bans Chinese literature and some specific Communist works. It allows a surprising degree of freedom of speech by African standards yet insures that parliament, universities and the media are not forums for dissent.

Play Angered Authorities

The government apparently decided to arrest Mr. Thiong'o because of a play of which he was co-author and co-producer last October. The play, in the tribal Kikuyu language, was entitled, "I Will Marry When I Choose To."

Marxist in tone, the play was anti-religious and presented

money as the source of evil and the exploitation of the masses. It played to full houses of peasants for a month before authorities revoked its license on the unfriendly ground of complaints from the public.

"I have always thought of Christianity itself as part and parcel of cultural imperialism," the writer once said. "Christianity in the past has been used to rationalize imperialist domination and exploitation of the peasants and workers."

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© Los Angeles Times.

Spanish Convicts Self-Inflict Cuts In Jail Protest

BARCELONA, Jan. 17 (UPI)

An estimated 200 inmates of Modelo Prison, cut their wrists or arms today and some swallowed dangerous objects to press their demands for a general pardon for all of Spain's jailed criminals.

The prison director said he was talking with representatives of the 1,000 inmates who try to end the wave of self-mutilation. Ambulances first took the injured to hospitals, but six doctors later arrived to treat casualties inside the penitentiary.

The guard units were to assist utility crews and help remove snow.

The storm spread snow from Washington, D.C., across Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey, early today. Forecasters said all of New England would receive snow by tonight.

In California, a new storm system appeared certain to deepen streams and rivers already at flood level in some locations. Scattered rain fell today, and heavier rains and winds were expected by tomorrow.

More than 100 persons were driven from low-lying homes in Guerneville, Calif., yesterday when Russian River floodwaters flowed into the northern community. Almost four feet of flooding creekwater submerged eight downtown blocks of San Luis Obispo on the central coast.

Because of great distances involved, "Los Angeles will always be limited in the number of nonstop schedules which can be economically offered to Europe," Pan American said.

London is the best door to Europe for Los Angeles travelers and additional flights from Los Angeles would therefore provide more competition in European cities, Pan American contended.

That airline provides connecting flights from London to Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Berlin, Tehran and New Delhi.

If Los Angeles is selected for dual service, Boston must be served by a single nonstop carrier, and Pan American said, it should have that exclusive right.

If Boston keeps its two-airline status, Pan Am will seek designation as the sole nonstop carrier.

Half Soweto Youths Continue School Boycott

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Thousands of black students today boycotted the first day of this year's classes in Soweto Township outside Johannesburg to protest segregated schools.

Fewer than half the sprawling suburb's 130,000 junior school pupils showed up, defying government appeals for an end to boycotts which began last year because of superior conditions and different syllabuses in white schools.

South Africa's largest circulation daily, the Johannesburg Star, reported police slapped and punched youths and dragged them from houses and chased others in armored vehicles.

Youths Whipped

Witnesses said in Soweto's Diepkloof district that police conducted house-to-house searches and flogged (whipped) black youths nested in a primary school.

Adults and children extinguished the flames before firemen arrived and there was little damage to the room but many books were destroyed.

Shantytown Razing

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 17 (AP)—Two government-hired bulldozers

continued to churn through rows of shacks, stores and latrines in the Onibell squatter camp, leaving 1,500 blacks to sleep in open and threatening thousands more.

The second day of the government-ordered demolition of the camp, on dusty flatlands north of Cape Town, brought to 20 the number of shanties razed by the machines. About 2,000 shacks housing an estimated 10,000 blacks stand on the flats.

QE2, With 2 Tons of Caviar, Begins Most Luxurious Cruise of Career

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The world's largest active passenger ship, the Queen Elizabeth 2, eased out into the grey Hudson River last night to begin the longest and most luxurious cruise of its career, a 90-day journey that will take its 1,400 passengers to 30 ports in the Pacific.

Those in two recently installed penthouses are paying \$160,000 for each suite during the four-continent, nine-country cruise. Cunard officials refused yesterday to identify the passengers.

Stocked with two tons of caviar, 33,750 pounds of lobster and 25,000 bottles of champagne and other wines, the 963-foot QE2 left its berth at the passenger ship terminal in Manhattan for Port Everglades, Fla. There it will pick up more passengers before heading for the Panama Canal and the Pacific, Hawaii and stops.

For the 25,978-mile trip starting yesterday, a lavish entertainment schedule is being offered on board by 600 musicians and 120 performers, including Dame Andrews, who boarded the ship in Manhattan. Others who will join the QE2 later include comedian Bill Cosby, bandleader Peter Duchin and actress Rita Moreno.

About 220 lectures also will be on board, including Cleveland Amory, the writer, and Rex Reed, the film critic.

In Competition With TWA

Pan Am Seeks Nonstop Route Linking London, Los Angeles

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Los Angeles should be chosen instead of Boston for service by two airlines offering nonstop flights to London, Pan American World Airways said yesterday.

The CAB will make its decision before March 2, when agreements between Pan American and TWA expire, giving both airlines the theoretical right to open nonstop flights provided by U.S.-British pact.

© Los Angeles Times.

NAACP Takes Oil Firms' Side On Fuel Rules

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI)—For the second time in eight days, the NAACP yesterday allied itself with big industry against one of President Carter's energy proposals.

At a congressional hearing, a civil rights group opposed the administration's proposed fuel economy standards for 1981, saying that they probably would increase unemployment in the auto industry.

The NAACP last week said with the oil industry against parts of the President's energy plan pending before Congress, the focus of that complaint also is Carter's move to limit economic growth when needed economic expansion to provide jobs.

Yesterday, the NAACP told the truck fuel standards committee it concurred and asked the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to reconsider them. The position coincides with arguments by all three major automakers.

London is the best door to Europe for Los Angeles travelers and additional flights from Los Angeles would therefore provide more competition in European cities, Pan American contended.

That airline provides connecting flights from London to Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Berlin, Tehran and New Delhi.

If Los Angeles is selected for dual service, Boston must be served by a single nonstop carrier, and Pan American said, it should have that exclusive right.

If Boston keeps its two-airline status, Pan Am will seek designation as the sole nonstop carrier.

Mr. Lance, a close friend of Mr. Carter, resigned as head of the Office of Management and Budget in September amid controversy over his financial dealings and business practices as a Georgia banker. Last month, he sold 50 per cent of his holdings in the National Bank of Georgia to a Saudi businessman.

He will appear five times a week on WXXI-TV, the Albany affiliate of the ABC television network. It was not immediately known whether the job as news commentator would take up all of Mr. Lance's time.

When he sold part of his holdings in the bank he turned headed, there was talk here that he might take part in a bank holding company to help finance Arab business investments in the United States.

Lance to Appear On TV in Atlanta As Commentator

ATLANTA, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Bert Lance, President Carter's first budget director, has accepted a position as a news commentator on an Atlanta television station, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Lance, a close friend of Mr. Carter, resigned as head of the Office of Management and Budget in September amid controversy over his financial dealings and business practices as a Georgia banker. Last month, he sold 50 per cent of his holdings in the National Bank of Georgia to a Saudi businessman.

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Nonsmokers Get Swiss Rail Boost

BERN, Jan. 17 (AP)—Switzerland's nonsmoking train travelers are able to eat in sections of restaurant cars now being received.

The move complements a recent Swiss Railways poll which showed that two of every three train travelers preferred to use a nonsmoking passenger compartment.

"Currently, train passenger compartments are divided 50-50 between smokers and nonsmokers," a railroad spokesman said. "But our new construction will provide more nonsmokers."

Rhodesia Jails Black for Lying

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 17 (UPI)

A black cook was jailed for 10 years today for denying that he had watched nationalist guerrillas kill his employer's 15-year-old son at a farm two miles outside of Salisbury.

The cook, Edward Zulu, 56, who was employed by the same family for 13 years, later admitted that he was present during the killing, but under guard of guerrillas.

Mr. Zulu was found guilty of "falsely denying knowledge of terrorists"—a little-used charge under Rhodesia's Law and Order Maintenance Act.

The WORST KIND OF POLLUTION—Sodium cyanide sludge forming deadly white band as it flows out of Kanogawa River, contaminating Suruga Bay, south of Tokyo, after Saturday's strong earthquake cracked dams, releasing the poisonous sludge from a slag yard.

United Press International

hool B

MOVIES IN PARIS

loating High on Soviet New Wave

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

APB, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Andrei

Tarkovsky's "The Mirror" (at Gaumont Champs-Elysees in Paris with French subtitles) is a product of what might be termed the Soviet New Wave. A film link with power and beauty, it presents a fresh trend.

The Soviet cinema can be divided

into three historical parts:

started the world in the 1920s

with a set of epic motion pictures:

"October," "Storm over Asia,"

"Earth" and "Arm-

y."

Il is constantly revised. The

arrival of the talkies with its lan-

age barrier, was in the nature

of a retreat. With a few hono-

rable exceptions, "The Road to

fe," "Chapayev," "Baltic Dep-

y," "Alexander Nevsky" and

"Ivan the Terrible" and

"War and Peace" among them.

The Soviet film suffered from a

civic didacticism for the next

years. During the last decade

group of younger directors has

come to the fore and it is to this

that Tarkovsky belongs.

Tarkovsky, who is in Paris for

the premiere of "The Mirror,"

one to movie direction by

chance. He decided to join a

group of who was enrolled

in the course on cinematography

Moscow University. This four-

year course covers not only all

aspects of motion-picture making,

it is an education in the arts

of literature. Even after gradu-

ing with honors, Tarkovsky was

certain what career to select.

Both his parents were artists and he

first drawn to the theater

and staged a production of "Ham-

let" in Moscow.

He made his first film in 1961,

an experimental try which he now

regards as unsatisfactory, but in

62 his "Childhood of Ivan,"

longly autobiographical, is a

play

in a printing plant and suffers a

a

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI)—

This is how New York Times

ticket rate new plays and films:

Plays

"Do You Turn Somersaults,"

written by Soviet playwright

Lexi Arbusov, is said to have

had great success in its own

country. Richard Eder says, "So

it's fringed lampshades," he adds.

It was no reason to bring it over

here." Starring Mary Martin in

her return to Broadway after 10

years and Anthony Quayle, it is

but an autumnal romance be-

between a crusty doctor and an

eccentric patient at a sanitarium

in the Baltic Sea. It is a tribute

to the unfeigned communications

of ideas among the peoples of

the world that there is virtually

a cliché about aged romances

that has not managed to reach

its play. "Miss Martin does not

have a bad performance, but it

not often a very interesting

one," Eder says. "Quayle is

fully competent. But neither

performer can really survive the

cessation of stilted trite scenes

and the leaden lines that Arbusov

ives them."

...

"Fefu and Her Friends" written

by Maria Irene Fornes, is "an

oven but fascinating play,"

according to Richard Eder. Seven

omen gather at Fefu's house, the

union device serves as a means

of exploring lives, and quite specific-

ly, the pain, strain, comforts and fragility of women's lives.

Eder says, "It is the dramatic

equivalent of a collection of

poems. Each conversation, each

brief scene tries to capture the

spect of a central, anguished

lision. Some possess great

strength... In others, the

intensity is visible but not real...ed."

It is played with haunting in-

sougnitude" by Rebecca Schull

and it is "generally" well directed

by Miss Fornes. Gordana Rashovich

is "marvelous" as one of the

friends, while Margaret Harring-

on "gives the evening's most

striking performance" as a mental

and physical invalid who dies.

But two other members of the

cast, Dorothy Lyman and Elizabeth

Perry, "give sympathetic

performances but are not very

useful... It is an imperfect

evening but a stimulating one,

with moments of genuine splendor

in it."

...

"Cheaters," a comedy written

by Michael Jacobs, "is very

empty indeed," according to

Richard Eder. "It has a strong

cast," including Lou Jacobi, Jack

Weston and Doris Roberts. "and

...

"Flowers in a Glass Vase,"

a long-forgotten still life by the

Flemish master Jan Brueghel the

Elder, brought \$560,000 at an

auction at Sotheby Parke Ber-

net galleries here.

The price for "Flowers in a

Glass Vase" was a record for

Brueghel and the second highest

sum ever paid for a still life by

an old master. In 1962 a painting

by Frans Hals brought \$600,-

000 in New York.

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an old master.

The Brueghel was purchased by

David Koefer, a Zurich dealer

who bid by telephone. The seller

remained anonymous.

Brueghel Still Life

Brings \$560,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—

A long-forgotten still life by the

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Mitre Stolen in Italy

SULMONA, Italy, Jan. 17 (AP)—

A 15th-century mitre set with

precious stones was stolen over-

night from the cathedral of this

central Italian town, police re-

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The Phenomenon of Kekkonen

When Urho Kekkonen is re-elected to the Finnish presidency, the world at large has a tendency to remark: "So what else is new?" Mr. Kekkonen has occupied his country's white house since 1956, and keeping him there is a favorite Finnish political occupation.

* * *

The Finns tend to make a national virtue of "sisu"—sturdiness. Their allegiance to Mr. Kekkonen might be attributed to this quality. But, curiously, the President of Finland is also the symbol and very largely the architect of a policy that seems the essence of compromise: Finlandization. This consists of largely managing its own affairs, but of working in overt harmony with the Soviet Union, so long a bitter enemy of the Finns.

Apparently Finland more than accepts this way of operating as a nation. It not only elected Mr. Kekkonen three times, but extended his six-year term to a temporary 10 years in 1973. There is much fear in the West of an extension of Finlandization, perhaps through Eurocommunists playing decisive political roles and creating a status that is short of satellitization of the East European kind, but cooperative with Moscow internationally.

Containing the Hunt's Cruelty

The annual seal hunt will soon begin on the ice off Newfoundland and while some 180,000 harp seals, most of them pups, will be slain this year, the killing will be as humane as possible. We have reservations about killing any animal primarily for fur to adorn men and women. But given the fact that the sealers are determined to continue their trade—both for pelts and for meat, oil and fat—we find it encouraging that they have adopted more compassionate procedures.

The spring hunt has been carried out for centuries by the hardy sealers of Newfoundland and Labrador, who venture onto the ice where the seals congregate to breed. It is dangerous work—many a sealer has drowned, or frozen to death, or been crushed by shifting ice. The seals, of course, face sure death—particularly the baby seals, less than three weeks old, whose white coat is prized by the makers of fur clothing. The seals are essentially helpless—easy pickings for the hunters.

The hunters use hardwood bats to club the pups unconscious, then skin them with sharp knives. The animals die through blood loss during the skinning; in past years they were not always deeply unconscious. For at least two decades, animal lovers have protested the hunt as cruel and barbaric. Picture and movies of the innocent seal pups—fluffy, cuddly creatures with appealing brown eyes—being killed caused an international furor. Even the U.S. Congress last year condemned the killing. The sealers have always complained that the criticisms were slanderous. But Tom T. Hughes, the official observer for the humane societies, was undoubtedly correct when he described seal hunting in the early 1960s as "an uncontrolled, cruel, mass slaughter" carried out by inexperienced men and boys.

That is apparently no longer true, judging from evidence presented by a delegation of Canadians that is touring this country to

Presumably, this could occur. But it is worth considering the very special case in which Finland found itself after World War II. It had fought, ably and bravely but unsuccessfully against the Soviet Union in the winter war, moved with Hitler against that enemy in 1941; broken with Hitler (actually fighting against his troops) at the war's end.

Much of its territory was ravaged; more was seized by the Russians. There were uprooted Finns, a badly damaged economy and a reparations bill of \$300 million, payable to Moscow. It shared a long border with the Russians and was remote from the evolving NATO—its nearest non-Communist neighbor was neutral Sweden.

Under such circumstances, Finland did enjoy its own government and culture, its own sense of national pride and identity. But the movement which Mr. Kekkonen headed considered that there must be bounds to that pride. Doubtless the Finns did not enjoy their role—but it was at least better than that which most of Eastern Europe had to play. And it was a special role, governed by special circumstances. Whatever may happen in other parts of Europe may resemble the effects of the Finnish policy—but not its causes.

**Ethiopia: Carter's Angola?**

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Kremlin is right to accuse President Carter of having "ignored the fact that aggression had been committed" against Ethiopia by Somalia. The facts of Somalia's aggression are indisputable, and the President did ignore them in his press conference statement.

When asked about the President's omission, White House officials explain privately that the realities of international politics require Mr. Carter to fudge the issue in his public statements. But this kind of Realpolitik comes ill from the man who made morality in foreign policy into an important theme of his election campaign, and from those who associated themselves with him in this stand.

It is difficult to find a Washington official who would be willing to defend Somalia's invasion of Ethiopia. Because Somalia is now the enemy of the Soviet Union, we are prepared to look through our fingers at Somalia's invasion of Ethiopia. Our enemy's enemy is our friend, and never mind about the rights and wrongs of the matter.

No Action

True, the United States is not supplying arms to Somalia as the Soviet Union is supplying them to Ethiopia. True, Mr. Carter is urging Somalia and Ethiopia to stop fighting and to start negotiating. The Kremlin, on the other hand, greatly increased its arms shipments to Ethiopia once it saw that the United States was taking no action to counter Moscow's initially small involvement.

The Kremlin is no better than the White House—indeed, it is much worse. Mr. Carter's sin is one of omission, in failing to speak out clearly against a case of aggression. For it is Moscow's pursuit of its new imperial ambitions in Africa, and in the first place in Somalia when the two were still as thick as thieves, that started the trouble.

But even here the Carter administration cannot be absolved of all blame. Carter at first encouraged Somalia to believe that if it got rid of the Russians, the United States stood ready to take their place and to provide the arms and other aid previously provided by Moscow. Had it not been for such hints from Washington, which were withdrawn when wiser counsels prevailed, Somalia might never have moved against Ethiopia. But while Washington is wrong to act now as if Somalia was not the aggressor, it is the Soviet Union which brought about the aggression in the first place.

If the Kremlin had not for years been pumping arms into Somalia, which it was hoping to fashion into a major naval base and political outpost in Africa, the Somalis would have had neither the weapons nor the inclination to attack Ethiopia. It was Soviet military equipment and training, to the tune of \$1 billion, to say nothing of the particularly virulent brand of Marxism which Moscow fosters in its African clients, that welded a nomad nation of 3 million into a fighting force eager to invade a much bigger neighbor.

Stepping Stone

Some such purpose figured in Moscow's original plans. When the Soviet Union first moved into Somalia, the Kremlin regarded it as a stepping stone to Ethiopia, which was then Washington's foremost client and outpost in

that part of the world, with its forces equipped and trained by the United States. But when a radical Marxist military clique took power in Ethiopia by Somalia's facts of Somalia's aggression are indisputable, and the President did ignore them in his press conference statement.

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The question now is whether the Ethiopian Army with Cuban participation and Soviet advisers will stop when it reaches the Somali border, or will they go on to the sea, to regain for the Kremlin the Somali coast with the Soviet Union's only naval base in the Indian Ocean. Mos-

cow regards the base as one of its key strategic assets, and it may be expected to do everything possible to get it back into its hands. It regards the success of its Ethiopian adventure as a test of its new policy of expansion, and of the Carter administration's reaction to it.

During the election campaign

candidate Carter sought to make capital out of the Ford administration's mishandling of Angola, and he left the distinct impression that a Carter administration would not allow a similar situation to happen. The Soviet move into Ethiopia can be seen, however, as an even more dangerous action than the move into Angola. The time has come for the Carter administration to act—and this does not mean that the United States should become directly or indirectly involved in the fighting. To do so would be to behave no better than the Russians have behaved.

Nor can Washington tell Moscow that Soviet actions in Ethiopia threaten SALT. Indeed, in the administration's view SALT is as central to the security of both countries that to link it with what happens in Ethiopia would not make diplomatic or strategic sense. Moscow knows this, and would not respond to pressure to be as serious a threat to the party as its discord with the Communists.

Attractive

As sociologist Alain Touraine suggests, the future growth and evolution of the party now depends on how it resolves the contradiction between the two sources of its new strength. On the one hand the party has benefited over the past five years from a growing national sense of social alienation and political importance that finds expression in such divergent movements as the ecologists and regional separatists, anti-nuclear power demonstrators and critics of the educational system. The Socialists have attracted the young as well as older voters who frequently abstained in the past. With growth the party acquired legitimacy for lower-income women as well as office workers and middle managers who previously voted Communist or center right. As pollster Jérôme Jaffré points out, there is no longer one Socialist electorate, but many. By 1977, the party almost perfectly reflected in demographic terms the profile of France.

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Still Giscard's Main Foe**The French Socialists: 'Surprisingly Fragile'**

By Patricia H. Painton

PARIS—At Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's luncheon at the Elysée Palace on Monday, 81 of the most well-known members of the President's coalition sat down and suspiciously broke bread with one another. The meeting had originally been intended to be a manifestation of majority unity. Instead, with Jacques Chirac sabotaging the majority's own electoral pact, the parties of the right found themselves in almost as much disorder and disagreement as the left. So much so that one commentator called it a "déjeuner aux grâces."

Nonetheless, as the official campaign for the French legislative elections began this month the majority found it could at least agree on one thing: The enemy was and would remain the newly strengthened Socialist party.

In the Figaro Sofres poll published this week, the Socialists keep their 28-per-cent share of the electorate, 7 points ahead of their nearest rivals, Chirac's Gaullists. Georges Marchais admitted, at his own Communist party conference 11 days ago, that the Socialist party's very strength was the main reason for the breakup of the leftist coalition. Thus, it's hardly unexpected that the Socialists and their first secretary, François Mitterrand, were being attacked from all sides.

But in the melee of flying invective of the past few weeks what has gone largely unnoticed is that, despite its size, the Socialist party itself is surprisingly fragile.

National Appeal

Indeed, observers have been distracted by the party's impressive growth of the past five years and its transformation into a movement of national stature and appeal. Within the party, the continuing successes at the polls and predictions that the party would capture a majority of seats in the National Assembly this March kept ideological differences subdued and restrained ambitions festering at the leadership level. As a result, the Socialists started to look like a proper political party, one that like the Communists and Gaullists could respond to internal discipline with programs clearly reflecting their particular electorate.

But these appearances were deceiving. Now that agreement on a Common Program with the Communists has been ruled out the Socialist party finds itself in the midst of a severe identity crisis. Deprived by the breaking of the left's electorate, the party is left in some form of association with the Communist party. "Without their 20 per cent of the vote, we're dead," says a Socialist leader.

Reforms

For the moment, at least, the Socialist leaders are burdened and limited by their memories of electoral defeats at various points since the war. These, they say, were often caused by efforts to form alliances with parties at the center of the French political spectrum. As a result, the leadership, despite its rupture and the barrage of criticism from their former allies that followed it, remain convinced that the future of the party lies in the left in some form of association with the Communist party.

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ership level, the Socialist party has been strengthened by its ability to attract and assimilate the representatives of the many conflicting currents of the left. These included older party nobles, the heads of small political formations quasi-Communist, young intellects from the old "hautes écoles," Thierry Frémaux who has written a concise program on the party, gives a sort of Guide Michelin list of the party's luminaries. The ideological nuances and variety of political experience they represent make Mitterrand's achievement in managing to keep them all in line seem more monumental than painstaking construction of a alliance with the Communists.

The Socialist leaders are the source of the party's weakness. Because of their party remains essentially a coalition of interests. Its top members take perverse pride in their lack of discipline and their preoccupation with ideology. "We have always been a party of currents," says Georges Marchais admitted, at his own Communist party conference 11 days ago, that the Socialist party's very strength was the main reason for the breakup of the leftist coalition. Thus, it's hardly unexpected that the Socialists and their first secretary, François Mitterrand, were being attacked from all sides.

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Nonetheless, the leadership is

still committed to its basic principles on sticking to its basic

ideological goals. For it, social democracy is a dirty word. At the center are no longer the Communists, who are no longer the party's main strength. The party's strength lies in the left, in some form of association with the Communist party.

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Accepts Proposal Tariff Cuts

limits 40% Slash
ted to Be Lower

ELMS, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ)—
Union Market agreed to a joint position it will at the opening of the crucial phase of multilateral negotiations set to Monday in Geneva.

Foreign Minister Knut, current chairman of council of foreign ministers, in a press conference that the negotiations under way agreed to accept the proposal for 40-per-cent cuts in industrial and related products. French objections average 40-per-cent cut eight-year period starting the nine EEC states, in initial protocol, agreed that only envisage reductions of 35 per cent to result in negotiations, top off.

Minister emphasized that there is ample room for negotiation and that actual cuts will not be applied after the detailed agreements have been ratified by all member states.

Agreement on Tariffs will be, under whose auspices will be held.

Bank Cancels y Accord, illain Fired

SELDORF, West Germany, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—Ludwig, who resigned as head of Germany's third largest bank, was formally today by the bank's directors.

Decision cancels a contract with the Westdeutsche Landesbank and Mr. Poullain under which he could have continued to receive 400,000 deutsche marks for the next six years.

Poullain, who resigned from in conflict-of-interest being questioned about a million DM consultancy fee he received in cash

financier suspected of bankruptcy.

bank's board of directors to dismiss Mr. Poullain is meeting after a session more than eight hours.

Finance minister of the North Rhine-Westphalia, Helmut Kohl, who had for Mr. Poullain's decision to resign announced yesterday.

Poullain said he would not be the decision and said he was the bank. He will still receive 200,000 DM a year from the bank.

"Poullain affair" has been major political scandal in Germany's biggest state.

Minister Heinz Kuehn has been questioned by the prosecutor when he was referred to his former post last

The Conservative opposition called for Mr. Kuehn's

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Xerox May Raise Dividend

Xerox foresees a continued slowdown in its primary source of revenue—the rental of copying machines and other office equipment. Chairman C. Peter McCollough says, however, that the company is maintaining its goal of a 15-per-cent annual increase in profits and, as generally anticipated, probably will raise both its dividend and payout ratio again this year. Xerox will announce a few major new products this year than in 1977, when it brought out five. He says profits for the fourth quarter and the full year should be "substantially as expected." Rental payments, which typically account for more than three-fourths of Xerox revenue, have been increasing at a progressively slower pace since 1974 and Mr. McCollough expects the trend to continue. At the same time, however, he says more customers will buy rather than rent copying machines. "There is no ideal mix of rentals to sales," he adds. Overall, he still believes his frequently-expressed goal of a 15-per-cent growth in earnings annually is justifiable.

Statoil-Phillips Group Find Gas

Statoil, Norway's national oil company, and a group of other companies including Phillips Petroleum struck natural gas and condensate west of the Ekofisk field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. Statoil says tests produced about 50,000 cubic meters of natural gas and 3,000 barrels of condensate per day. Informed sources say the new find produced some of the best test results of natural gas and condensate.

Texaco Makes Discovery Off Trinidad

Texaco has discovered oil and confirmed a gas and condensate field 22 miles off the southeast coast of Trinidad. The well flowed oil at the rate of 1,822 barrels a day and gas at the rate of 4.7 million cubic feet a day. A gas confirmation well tested gas at a daily rate of 14.8 million cubic feet of gas and 715 barrels of oil-like condensate.

U.S. Revokes Tax Rule Favoring Oil Cos.

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP)—

The Internal Revenue Service took an important symbolic step yesterday toward closing one of the last major avenues by which big U.S. oil companies can escape millions of dollars in taxes on their foreign operations.

In a series of rulings, the IRS revoked several long-standing policies that have enabled oil companies to offset their U.S. taxes by the amount they pay in royalties or extraction taxes to oil-producing countries, based on artificial "posted" prices.

The decision in theory is less certain. For one thing, the oil-producing nations may re-judge their tax-and-royalties systems.

Saudi Arabia, for example, is said to be on the verge of scrapping its use of posted prices.

In practical terms, however, the impact of the new rulings is less certain. For one thing, the oil-producing nations may re-judge their tax-and-royalties systems.

Saudi Arabia, for example, is said to be on the verge of scrapping its use of posted prices.

For another, some tax experts fear the U.S. companies could re-organize to get around the new rulings. Or, some companies may choose to absorb the higher tax burden or else pass it on to consumers in the form of higher prices.

The Treasury estimated, if the increase were passed on in the form of higher prices, it would result in a maximum jump in gasoline prices of less than one-tenth of a cent per gallon.

Despite its uncertain impact, the rulings were expected to prove controversial. The major oil companies have been opposing any such move for years, while tax "reformers" have been urging

that the provisions be revoked retroactively.

Treasury Department experts say that could cost the oil companies an estimated \$600 million a year. The rulings apply only to two countries—Saudi Arabia and Libya—and only to royalties paid after June 30. The rulings are not retroactive.

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These royalties or extraction taxes do not qualify for the foreign tax credit because they are imposed only if the oil companies never actually sell the petroleum they buy, and therefore technically are not income taxes.

"Creditable" taxes cannot be based on so-called posted prices.

—The artificially high prices some oil-producing countries set for internal purposes. Such prices have no direct relationship to the prices actually paid by the oil companies.

The IRS also issued another decision dealing with the use of the foreign tax credit, denying the use of credit for certain taxes imposed by Haiti, France, India and Cuba.

Current executive vice-presidents being replaced are Hiroshi Taninaka, 77, who will become a company director; Yasuharu Nakagawa, 71, who will remain as chairman of Matsushita Electric, a subsidiary; Kunihiro Asumi, 64, president of Matsushita Housing Products, and Tadayoshi Ueda, 66, president of Matsushita Kotobuki Electronics.

Kubota announced today its consolidated net profit in the first half ended Oct. 15 fell 11.9 per cent to \$8.5 billion yen from 11.9 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

The changes in management follow the surprise appointment last year of Toshihiko Yamashita, 58, to president of the company.

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Tokyo Exchange

January 17, 1978	Price	Yen
177	177	177
Asahi Glass	428	Malta's W. Works
Carbco	428	Mitsubishi Ind
Chitose Frits	530	Mitsubishi Corp
Fuller	250	Mitsui Co
Hifuchi	193	Nippon Sheet
Honda Motor	721	Sharp
Japan Air L.	2,750	Shiseido
Kentai El Pwr	1,220	Sumitomo Corp
Komatsu	500	Sumitomo Bank
Kubota	275	Telco Marine
Lucent Ind	575	Tosay
	700	Toyota

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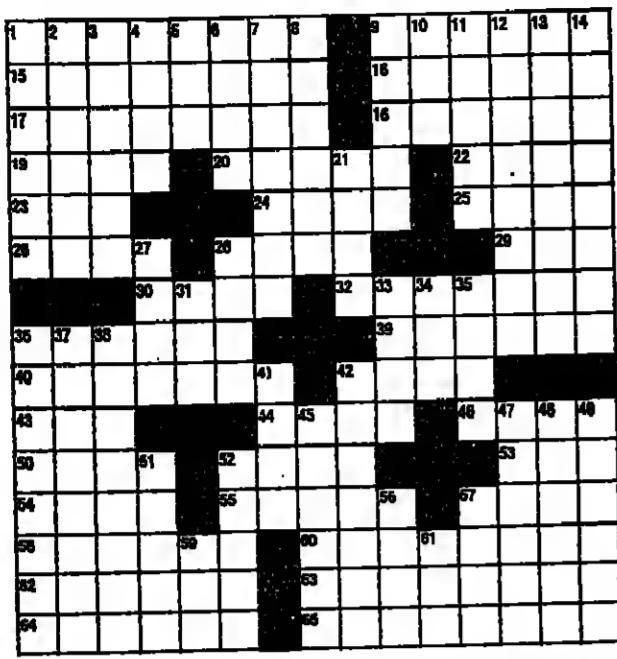
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CROSSWORD *By Eugene T. Maleka*

ACROSS

- 1 Party game
- 2 Face-forward fall
- 3 Germane
- 4 Ruth in 1914
- 5 Liqueur
- 6 Fooled
- 7 Coagulate
- 8 Strange
- 9 Insignia, for short
- 10 Rosewald of tempts
- 11 Suffix with like or same
- 12 Actor Jennings
- 13 Method: Abb.
- 14 Lay— (flatter)
- 15 Verb suffix
- 16 Church part
- 17 Grow tense
- 18 Persevere
- 19 Compendium
- 20 Tallors
- 21 Kid brother, perhaps
- 22 Flesh: Prefix
- 23 Yuletide rhyme
- 24 Enervates
- 25 Soviet sea
- 26 Burgee
- 27 Infant
- 28 duck

DOWN

- 1 Pictures
- 2 Resting
- 3 Car part
- 4 More plithy
- 5 Made beloved
- 6 Ancient Jewish ascetic
- 7 Pittsburgh eleven
- 8 War of the Sioux Indian
- 9 Elbe tributary
- 10 Employee at a golf club
- 11 Doomsday, to Caesar
- 12 Doubtfuls of today
- 13 Alta.
- 14 Intensify
- 15 Details
- 16 Builders of lofty castles
- 17 Battle site: 1944
- 18 Elaborate spectacle
- 19 Squanders
- 20 Armor, to Galahad
- 21 Party— (wet blanket)
- 22 Pegasus and Grail
- 23 Type of contract
- 24 Jacques, in a song
- 25 Fraction
- 26 Gemstone
- 27 Item to spend in Phnom Penh
- 28 Not loose or flabby
- 29 Elbow
- 30 Employee at a golf club
- 31 Doomsday, to Caesar
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Inside His Shell, Abdul-Jabbar Thinks About Goliath

By Tony Kornheiser

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (UPI).—Only a table lamp is lit, and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar is eating as if by candlelight. Studies in contradiction, the motel room as well as the man: sprawled on the floor is his purple Los Angeles Lakers warmup, but arranged neatly against a wall are three pairs of shoes—sneakers, conservative black oxfords and outrageous snakeskin boots, size very large.

He is 7 feet 2 inches tall and weighs 236 pounds, yet his voice is as soft as mint; if he were any more soft-spoken, he would be whispering. During an hour-long interview, a short time before the Lakers were to take the short trip to Philadelphia to play the 76ers, Abdul-Jabbar talks about violence, his rights in the National Basketball Association, his life as a professional athlete, his heroes, his evaluation of NBA officials, his public image, and his reluctance to become an outspoken leader of his peers.

But almost never during this hour does he make eye contact with his interviewer; it is as if he is hiding under a shell. To keep out the "foreigner," he grew it strong.

"People that are very visible, O.K., develop a shell because their more physical presence brings a response," he says. "I'm most definitely in that category. I'm wary of people, and I learned it a long time ago when people started approaching me just because I was tall. People hassle you. They say, 'Sign this' or 'Come over here, meet my kids, meet my wife, meet my uncle Lefty.' They demand things."

The demands on Abdul-Jabbar reflect his status. His yearly salary of \$600,000 is unsurpassed among basketball players. He has been all-pro in each of his eight previous seasons in the NBA, and his peers consider him the best in their game. Yet he may be the least-known superstar in sports.

Although he believes in communication between people—he says he'd like to be a journalist, an investigative reporter, when he retires from basketball—he rarely gives interviews.

"For the most part the public doesn't know what I'm about," he says. "I've changed from being your regular Negro with a Christian name [he was born Lew Alcindor 30 years ago]

in New York City] to being an Afro-American who has accepted Islam; they don't understand that. A lot of them see it as a threat, although I must say, as time goes on, that's changed."

The public expects him to perform herculean tasks every time he walks onto the court. But away from the Lakers' home court, the Forum in Inglewood, Calif., Abdul-Jabbar is consistently boozed.

"Everyone wants to see Goliath lose," he says, making small circles with his hands as if to draw the complete picture. "I know, for example, that Bill Walton isn't hooded as much as I am, and he's said a few more things that could really seem to be threatening to this country—his associations with people who aren't wrapped too tight. But Walton is white. Goliath is a foreigner; he wasn't one of us; he was one of them."

"It's hard for me to say why most of my fights are with white players," Abdul-Jabbar says.

One-Punch Knockout

He pauses, makes eye contact with his interviewer for a split second, then continues:

"I could go easy by ease... It just got to the point where I had to do something about physical contact. The only time it was with a black player was with Happy Hairston. The lines of communication between blacks are more instant, O.K.?"

Racism is one of the few issues on which Abdul-Jabbar has spoken out.

He speaks out only when he

becomes too angry to hold back, and a few years ago in separate incidents he called Jerry Robert and Bob Rakel, NBA referees, "racists." He admits to a certain amount of racism himself; he says that he was reared in a racist society and that his racism is part of his defense for survival in that society.

Yet he does not think that the fights in the NBA are racially motivated—certainly not his fights, which have been mostly against white players, such as Tom Benson, Dennis Awtrey and Tom Burleson.

"It's hard for me to say why most of my fights are with white players," Abdul-Jabbar has not spoken out.

One-Punch Knockout

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"I could go easy by ease... It just got to the point where I had to do something about physical contact. The only time it was with a black player was with Happy Hairston. The lines of communication between blacks are more instant, O.K.?"

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He speaks out only when he

and say, "I'm not going to fool around with this guy, because he's ready to fight." A white player is slow to pick up on that."

The most famous fight this season—even more famous than Abdul-Jabbar's fight with Benson—was the one-punch knockout by Kermit Washington, then a teammate of Abdul-Jabbar. As a result, Washington was fined and suspended by the commissioner, Larry O'Brien, and subsequently traded by the Lakers to Boston. It is Abdul-Jabbar's belief that Washington, his friend, was made a scapegoat. Yet Abdul-Jabbar has not spoken out.

"It's a great way to earn a living," is his first response; he smiles, then shrugs his shoulders. "It was a lot more fun when I played on Saturdays and weekdays after school. You relate to the game differently as you progress. It could still be a lot of fun if that was the level of my playing, pickup game. But, like I said, it's my business, so that puts it on a different level."

Of referees, he says most are incompetent. "He doesn't blame them; he says the game is impossible to officiate, and he is amazed at the few who officiate with any competence."

"But when you tell them that they are incompetent," he says, "they don't want to hear it because they know it's true. And then they get vindictive and start making calls against you."

When he is asked what the public expects of its athletes, he says, "They expect heroes. They expect you to be good men and off the field, in and out of the job... Of course, that's not realistic, but that's the way it is."

The Soccer Scene

'Home Draw' for Italy Backfires in Argentina

By Rob Hughes

For the sport to have the proper host with his own petar.

—Shakespeare

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The Italians, after all, brought it on themselves. Within minutes of hearing his team placed in one of the toughest foursomes in World Cup history, coach Enzo Bearzot described the draw as "a bucket of cold water for our team." Not quite as original as Shakespeare, perhaps, but heavy with irony.

For Italy, quite without justification, had tried to influence the draw and, having tampered with chance, found its position worsened fourfold. It now has to play not only Argentina, but also Hungary and France, neither of them anybody's rabbit.

A week ago, Italy, despite being rated on current form ninth in Europe, objected to the seeding of the Netherlands, the beaten finalists in the last World Cup. As a compromise, FIFA agreed that Italy would go no further than the chance draw alongside a dozen nations, but would be allocated the closest thing to a "home draw" it could get: Buenos Aires is often called "the second-largest Italian city in the world" because half its nine-million inhabitants are of Italian descent.

Under his Mount Rushmore of players, Bearzot once branded Landry a "plastic man" but that was Thomas's mistake in not understanding the coach, not the coach's mistake in not understanding the moodily running back who seldom spoke to his coaches or teammates during the 1971 season that generated the Super Bowl VI champions.

"When the first group of players arrived from the affluent society of the '60s, I realized I had to handle them differently than I did the players who had grown up during the Depression and the war," the coach says. "Duane Thomas did it. You don't need anything more than that."

Under his Mount Rushmore profile, Landry is probably as emotional as any other coach. He just doesn't show it. Not even in the fourth quarter, which was supposed to belong to the Bronx accoss according to Red Miller's Commandments. But not Sunday.

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"The respect for Poland concerns the matter of timing. The Poles have 'idled' the last four years, apart from losing the Olympic final to East Germany, but such star players as Deyna, Lato and Lubanski—all once reported to be finished—will be there in the opening World Cup game against West Germany on June 1.

And just as Lasse Viren can build his own peaks on a four-year Olympic cycle yet appear eminently beatable in-between, so the Poles have nursed their self-respect.

Their coach, Janek Gnoch, knows that, with Mexico and Tunisia inferior, both West Germany and Poland should qualify. "But you ask if we can beat West Germany," he says, "and I ask you, 'Why not?'" Well, the Germans haven't lost in 10 games to Poland, although the 1-0 victory at the last World Cup was precarious.

The West German trainer, Hel-



Associated Press

HERO'S WELCOME—Fans in Dallas reach out to shake Tom Landry's hand during a motorcade to welcome the Dallas Cowboys home after their Super Bowl victory.

Associated Press

Landry Truly Cowboys' 12th Man on the Field

By Dave Anderson

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17 (UPI).—For one embarrassing moment in Super Bowl XII, the Dallas Cowboys were penalized for having 12 men on the field. That's not like the computerized Cowboys but that 12th man was more symbolic than embarrassing.

Some people in the National Football League believe that the Cowboys always have a 12th man on the field, that Tom Landry

triumph over the Denver Broncos also started in the 24-3 defeat of the Miami Dolphins in Super Bowl VI—Roger Staubach and Ralph Neely on offense, Cliff Harris and Jethro Pugh on

defense, and the 12th man was the coach.

"The thing about Tom Landry," says Harris, "is that he projects security. When he gives you the game plan, you know it's the best possible game plan that you could have."

Landry also might be more involved with both offense and defense than the other two-time Super Bowl coaches. Lombardi delegated the basic defensive game plan to Phil Bengtson, as Shula does to Bill Arnsparger and Noll to Bud Carson, their defensive coordinators. Landry designs the offensive game plan and supervises the defensive game plan that is structured on the "flex defense" that he invented, just as he invented the 4-3 defense when he was a player-coach with the New York Giants a quarter of a century ago.

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Landry provides more for his players than any other coach. Now that Landry has joined Vince Lombardi, Don Shula and Chuck Noll as the only coaches with two Super Bowl victories, perhaps he will be appreciated more for what he is than what he is not.

With a face that could not possibly be folded, sprawled or mutilated, Landry is not colorful. Instead, he is organized, inventive, decisive and dependable. And perhaps more than anything else, he is consistent. His record proves that. His team has qualified for the playoffs in 11 of the last 12 seasons, and the one year the Cowboys didn't make the playoffs, they still had an 8-6 won-lost record.

The Cowboys never need to rebuild. Retool perhaps, but never rebuild.

Credit Shared.

Give the Cowboys' organization credit, too. Consistently good scouting and drafting provide consistently good material.

But when that consistently good material is presented to Landry, he develops consistently good results. The three other coaches with two Super Bowl victories each accomplished it in consecutive seasons with basically the same team. Landry has done it with a span of seven seasons, with virtually two different teams.

Only four starters in the 27-10

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New Drugs Appear as 1984 Gets Closer

By Tom Zito

WASHINGTON (WP)—The discovery two years ago that the brain produces its own morphine-like substance that alters psychic states has touched off an intense search for new drugs that in the next decade may radically change human behavior.

"You name the psychic state you want and I can put you there," said Dr. Arnold Mandell, chairman of the psychiatry department at the University of California, San Diego.

Research on psychotropic-mood-altering-drugs has advanced so far that Dr. William Bunney of the National Institute of Mental Health can say:

"The brave new world is something that's subtly and slowly emerging. We're already into aspects of it. We now have ways to alleviate distress with drugs that have specific effects on brain functioning."

Dr. Nathan Kline, a New York psychiatrist and director of clinical research at the Orangeburg State Hospital, sees vast possibilities: drugs to expand the childhood sense of curiosity and learning and cut short the turbulence of adolescence; drugs to reduce the psychological need for sleep; drugs to provide a safe, short-acting degree of intoxication; drugs to regulate sexual response; drugs to prolong or shorten memory; drugs to provoke or relieve guilt; drugs to deepen the awareness of beauty and sense of awe.

Dr. Mandell says, "The futurists of psychotropic drugs deals with a modification of world views. Culture, personality and brain chemistry are really the same. They're just different ways of viewing things through different academic disciplines. The equivalent of religion and political systems is tied up in these drugs. We're talking about a real threat to the herd. We're not that far off from having someone say, 'This is a place that feels good to me'—and—presto! one pill and he's there."

The Orwellian world this conjures up is obviously threatening to many.

"You have to remember, though," says Ted Gordon, director of a think tank called the Futurist Group in Glastonbury, Conn., "that when anesthesia was introduced, people thought that it was very unethical to eliminate pain. Anesthesia was psychotropic—it was a mood modifier. Psychotropic drugs force people to redefine their values, and consequently raise a lot of unanswerable questions."

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has a number of psychotropic drugs under investigation and so is forbidden by law to discuss them specifically. But Wayne Pines, FDA deputy assistant commissioner, made these points:

No existing law prohibits the development of drugs that might stimulate the learning process or improve sexual response. No experimenting on human patients can begin, however, until

the FDA approves an IND, or investigational new drug application.

The long-term side effects of the new psychotropic drugs are, of course, most. And these are a basic concern of all FDA investigators.

Pines says, "We'd balance out the benefit of the drug to the patient against the risks—and how long it would be taken for a lifetime or three weeks. We require animal studies first."

Because the FDA process is long and thorough, the agency may not be heard from for some time on the new psychotropic drugs.

Dr. Alexander Shulgin, an independent drug researcher in San Francisco who works with Dr. Mandell, is concerned with this balancing of risks and benefits.

"We really don't know exactly where we're headed in our research," he says. "Let's imagine that a person comes home from a hard day at the office and he needs two double martinis to calm down. And then he falls asleep or gets belligerent. Now, I could give him a drug that would produce the same euphoria that two double martinis do with none of the bad side effects. He could even get in his car and drive like a perfectly sober person."

"Of course, I'm not sure that would be a panacea. If you had a society filled with extremely happy people, it might not be that happy."

This all may sound a bit like the utopian dreams promised over a decade ago by Timothy Leary when he offered LSD to an already confused era. The fact is, science has actually outpaced popular notions about drugs.

"A number of extraordinarily important discoveries have been made recently," says Dr. Stanislas Grof, now at the Esalen Institute in California and a pioneer in legitimate LSD research at the Spring Grove Medical Center in Maryland. "We were merely on the brink 10 years ago," he said.

Most remarkably, recent research has revealed that certain substances act only on specific receptors in the brain. The metaphor most often heard is of a lock and key. While certain drugs may come into contact with almost all of the brain's nerve endings, they act on only one specific group of receptors. Pain, pleasure, fatigue, creativity and memory, each appear to be tied to specific receptors, and new drugs are being developed to interact with these individual areas.

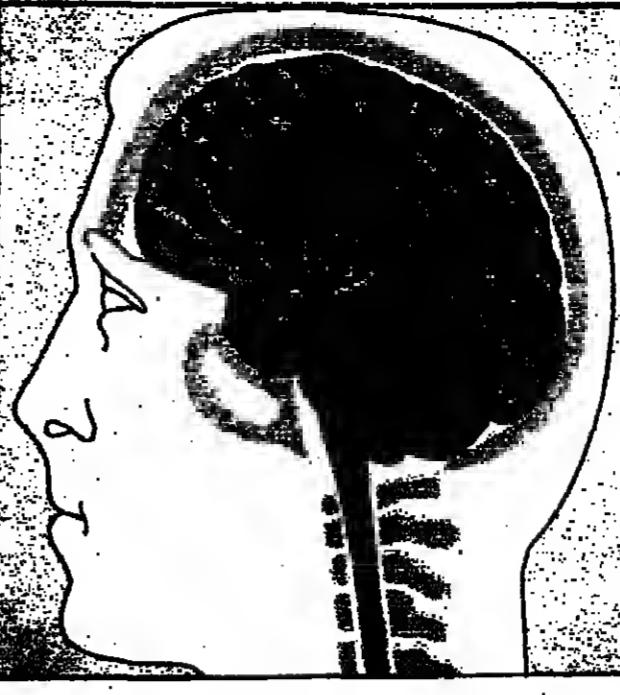
The brain receives messages from various sensors and in turn keys behavior in other sets of cells. The brain cells talk to each other chemically, and drugs change this signaling process.

"What we're learning now," says Gary Lynch, a neurobiologist at the University of California, Irvine, "is how the circuitry can change. Consequently, we can develop new drugs that are aimed at particular ways to reorganize the circuits."

Earlier this year, Drs. Larry Stein and James Bellamy of Philadelphia's Wyeth Drug Company found that injections of enkephaline—the morphine-like substance produced by the brain—speed up the learning process in rats. Test animals receiving the drug learned to avoid a shock plate more quickly than ones who did not.

The frontier of psychotropic drug research were opened four years ago when three teams of researchers around the world—including one led by Dr. Solomon Snyder at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine in Baltimore—Independently discovered that the brain contains receptors activated only by brain-created substances—enkephalines and endorphines—that are chemically analogous to morphine.

"There's no question the medication is working," says Dr. Kline, "for as long as a week at a time. The immediate problem is that a 10-milligram injection costs \$3,000."



PEOPLE: Pearl Bailey Becomes A College Freshman

Among those enrolling for courses at Georgetown University in Washington was a 38-year-old freshman who signed her name as Pearl B. Belson. That's the married name of Pearl Bailey, who will carry a full schedule of 18 credits with courses in French, Islamic civilization and religious thought, Egyptian art and introductory philosophy. The singer-turned student said that the courses in Islamic studies and Egyptian art should be easy for her because she is familiar with the subjects from her travels. When Miss Bailey was awarded an honorary doctorate of human letters by Georgetown last May, she said, "You should see my face when I get the real thing." Is she serious about statements that she would like to be a teacher? "I want to be ready if life calls on me," she said.

Comedian Richard Pryor has pleaded not guilty in Los Angeles to charges of felony assault and malicious mischief in an alleged shooting and auto-ranning incident at his home on New Year's Day. Pryor, 35, ordered two women out of his home early that morning, according to a police Deputy District Attorney Michael Knight said that Pryor rammed the women's car, then riddled their car with bullets. A preliminary hearing is set for Feb. 16.

Liza Minnelli is down with the flu again, and her show, "The Act," cannot go on without her. Miss Minnelli, whose bout with the flu last month forced the cancellation of seven performances of the musical, has no understudy in what is virtually a one-woman show. The Shubert organization, which runs the theater in which she is appearing, says that it has refunded or exchanged approximately \$30,000 worth of tickets because of Miss Minnelli's illness. It costs the theater \$30,000 a day when the show is closed. "There is no harder working performer than Liza," Shubert president Bernard Jacobs said. "She really is sick because it would take literally a bashing for her not to get on stage."

The Dutch Justice Ministry, which has the final say over whether ex-CIA agent Philip Agee will be allowed to live in the Netherlands, is being advised not to give him a resident's permit, Agee's lawyer said to The Hague. William van Beekem, said that a special Aliens Department commission opposed his request for residence. "Although no official announcement has been made, private sources in The Hague told me the advice is negative," he said. A Justice Ministry spokesman said that final decision had been made. Agee's request, Agee, 42, has said that he will appeal in the Dutch courts any move to force him of the Netherlands.



Empress Farah of Iran is checked into the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., a spokesman has revealed. The empress, 33, arrived under tight security and the clinic's spokesman said, "She is in for a routine physical examination and will be leaving on its completion."

Back in his campaigning days, President Carter's appearance down-home dress such as jeans hardly suggested that could be a Beau Brummel, the Fashion Institute of America. But now the President has put up his sartorial act, the foundation said, and he has named the world's best-dressed statesman. Also on the foundation's list of best-dressed were President Anwar Sadat of Egypt ("the diplomatic statesman"); Reggie Jackson of the New York Yankees; two entertainers, Tony Bennett and Diana Ross; Gov. Meldrim of Maine; Mr. Jr. of New Hampshire; Dr. Merrick, the producer; the music promoter Don Kirshner and Reid Shelton, Daddy Warbucks in the Broadway musical "Annie."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Russell Baker is on vacation.

Tracking Down Brain's Mysteries

By Tom Zito

WASHINGTON (WP)—The discovery four years ago that the brain contains cells to which morphine attaches itself prompted a quest for the roots of pleasure, pain and mental disorder—and a related search for the body's own source of the drug.

Using radioactive substances, scientists found that only certain cells in the brain would accept these substances and that, in the process, pain responses are blocked. The scientists also found that the substances were accepted in the amygdala, a part of the brain believed to be associated with emotional functions. Eventually, they found the substance: enkephaline.

In the course of this research, it was noted that enkephalines bear a remarkable resemblance to a substance discovered in 1965 by Dr. C.H. Li of the University of California, San Francisco. Dr. Li found this substance in the anterior pituitary, while studying growth hormones and labeled it beta-lipotrophin. He had no idea what the substance did.

The morphine-receptor researchers postulated that enkephaline might come from Dr. Li's mysterious substance. Dr. Li responded by suggesting that the answer might be found if an animal with tremendous tolerance for pain was studied. The camel was chosen.

He dispatched a graduate student to the Middle East for several years to study the pituitary glands of 1,000 camels. The finding: One part of the animal's gland contained more of the amino acid chain (specifically molecules 61 through 91) than any other animal. Dr. Eric Simon in New York named it beta-endorphine; endorphine for the body's own morphine; beta for the portion of the chain it occupied.

Dr. Li began synthesizing the drug in the lab. By last June he had created 100 milligrams of the white liquid, which was provided to Dr. Nathan Kline for use on patients with severe psychiatric disorders.

"There's no question the medication is working," says Dr. Kline, "for as long as a week at a time. The immediate problem is that a 10-milligram injection costs \$3,000."

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